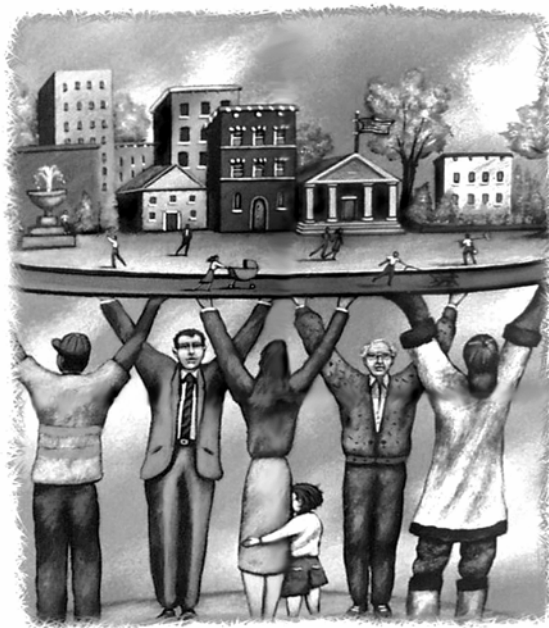


The National
CITIZEN SURVEY™

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**Report of Normative Comparisons for
the City of Lynchburg, Virginia**



Submitted by:

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August 2004

Table of Contents

Survey Background.....	1
About The National Citizen Survey™	1
Understanding the Normative Comparisons	3
Comparisons	6
Appendix I: List of Jurisdictions Included in the Normative Comparisons	21
Appendix II: Frequently asked Questions about The Citizen Survey Database	31



SURVEY BACKGROUND

ABOUT THE NATIONAL CITIZEN SURVEY™

The National Citizen Survey™ (The NCS™) is a collaborative effort between National Research Center, Inc. (NRC) and The International City/County Management Association (ICMA).

The National Citizen Survey™ was developed to provide local jurisdictions an accurate, affordable and easy way to assess and interpret resident opinion about important community issues. While standardization of question wording and survey methods provide the rigor to assure valid results, each jurisdiction has enough flexibility to construct a customized version of The National Citizen Survey™ that asks residents about key local services and important local issues.

Results offer insight into residents' perspectives about local government performance and as such provide important benchmarks for jurisdictions working on performance measurement. The National Citizen Survey™ is designed to help with budget, land use and strategic planning as well as to communicate with local residents. The National Citizen Survey™ permits questions to test support for local policies and answers to its questions also speak to community trust and involvement in community-building activities as well as to resident demographic characteristics.

The survey and its administration are standardized to assure high quality survey methods and comparable results across The National Citizen Survey™ jurisdictions. Participating households are selected at random and the household member who responds is selected without bias. Multiple mailings give each household more than one chance to participate with self-addressed and postage paid envelopes. Results are statistically reweighted to reflect the proper demographic composition of the entire community. The National Citizen Survey™ customized for this jurisdiction was developed in close cooperation with local jurisdiction staff. The City of Lynchburg staff selected items from a menu of questions about services and community problems; they defined the jurisdiction boundaries NRC used for sampling; and they provided the appropriate letterhead and signatures for mailings. City of Lynchburg staff also determined local

Report of Normative Comparisons

The National CITIZEN SURVEY™

interest in a variety of add-on options for The National Citizen Survey™ Basic Service.

UNDERSTANDING THE NORMATIVE COMPARISONS

Comparison Data

National Research Center, Inc. has collected citizen surveys conducted in over 300 jurisdictions in the United States. Responses to over 4,000 survey questions dealing with resident perceptions about the quality of community life and services provided by local government were recorded, analyzed and stored in an electronic database.

The jurisdictions in the database represent a wide geographic and population range as shown in the table below.

Jurisdiction Characteristic	Percent of Jurisdictions
<i>Region</i>	
West Coast ¹	25%
West ²	12%
North Central West ³	10%
North Central East ⁴	15%
South Central ⁵	9%
South ⁶	20%
Northeast West ⁷	4%
Northeast East ⁸	4%
<i>Population</i>	
less than 40,000	25%
40,000 to 74,999	26%
75,000 to 149,000	20%
150,000 or more	29%

¹Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii

²Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico

³North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota

⁴Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin

⁵Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas

⁶West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, Washington DC

⁷New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey

⁸Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine

Use of the “Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor” Response Scale

The scale on which respondents are asked to record their opinions about service and community quality is “excellent,” “good,” “fair” or “poor” (EGFP). This scale has important advantages over other scale possibilities (very good to very bad; very satisfied to very dissatisfied; strongly agree to strongly disagree, as examples). EGFP is used by the plurality of jurisdictions conducting citizen surveys across the U.S. The advantage of familiarity is one we did not want to dismiss because elected officials, staff and residents already are acquainted with opinion surveys measured this way. EGFP also has the advantage of offering three positive options, rather than only two, over which a resident can offer an opinion. While symmetrical scales often are the right choice in other measurement tasks, we have found that ratings of almost every local government service in almost every jurisdiction tend, on average, to be positive (that is, above the scale midpoint). Therefore, to permit finer distinctions among positively rated services, EGFP offers three options across which to spread those ratings. EGFP is more neutral because it requires no positive statement of service quality to judge (as agree-disagree scales require) and, finally, EGFP intends to measure absolute quality of service delivery or community quality (unlike satisfaction scales which ignore residents’ perceptions of quality in favor of their report on the acceptability of the level of service offered).

Putting Evaluations Onto a 100-Point Scale

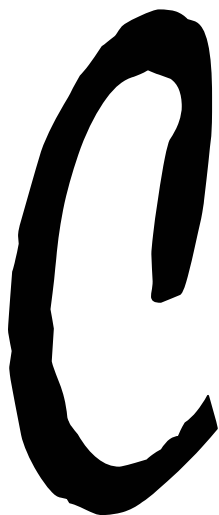
Although responses to many of the evaluative questions were made on a 4 point scale with 4 representing the best rating and 1 the worst, many of the results in this summary are reported on a common scale where 0 is the worst possible rating and 100 is the best possible rating. If everyone reported “excellent,” then the result would be 100 on the 100-point scale. Likewise, if all respondents gave a “poor” rating, the result would be 0 on the 100-point scale. If the average rating for quality of life was “good,” then the result would be 67 on a 100-point scale; “fair” would be 33 on the 100-point scale. The 95 percent confidence interval around an average score on the 100-point scale is no greater than plus or minus 5 points based on all respondents.

Interpreting the Results

Comparisons are provided when similar questions are included in our database, and there are at least five other jurisdictions in which the question was asked. Where comparisons are available, three numbers are provided in the table. The first is the rank assigned to your jurisdiction's rating among jurisdictions where a similar question was asked. The second is the number of jurisdictions that asked a similar question. Third, the rank is expressed as a percentile to indicate its distance from the top score. This rank (5th highest out of 25 jurisdictions' results, for example) translates to a percentile (the 80th percentile in this example). A percentile indicates the percent of jurisdictions with identical or lower ratings. Therefore, a rating at the 80th percentile would mean that your jurisdiction's rating is equal to or better than 80 percent of the ratings from other jurisdictions. Conversely, 20 percent of the jurisdictions where a similar question was asked had higher ratings.

Alongside the rank and percentile appears a comparison: "above the norm," "below the norm" or "similar to the norm." This evaluation of "above," "below" or "similar to" comes from a statistical comparison of your jurisdiction's rating to the norm (the average rating from all the comparison jurisdictions where a similar question was asked). Differences of 3 or more points on the 100-point scale between your jurisdiction's ratings and the average based on the appropriate comparisons from the database are considered "statistically significant," and thus are marked as "above" or "below" the norm. When differences between your jurisdiction's ratings and the national norms are less than 3 points, they are marked as "similar to" the norm.

The data are represented visually in a chart that accompanies each table. Your jurisdiction's percentile for each compared item is marked with a black line on the chart.



COMPARISONS

Figure 1a: Quality of Life Ratings

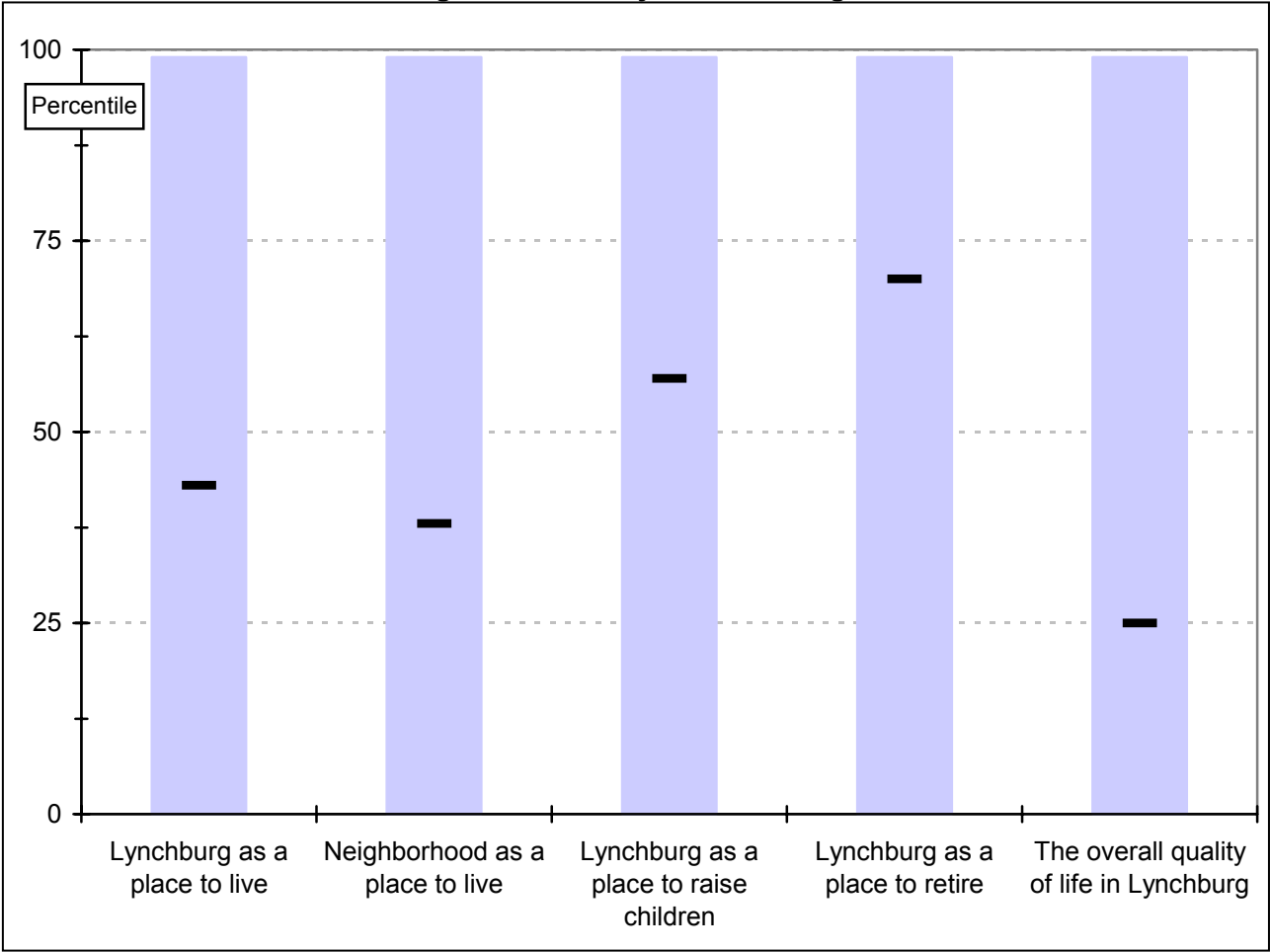


Figure 1b: Quality of Life Ratings					
	City of Lynchburg Rating	Rank	Number of Jurisdictions for Comparison	City of Lynchburg Percentile	Comparison of Lynchburg Rating to Norm
Lynchburg as a place to live	67	116	201	43%ile	similar to the norm
Neighborhood as a place to live	66	57	91	38%ile	similar to the norm
Lynchburg as a place to raise children	67	48	109	57%ile	similar to the norm
Lynchburg as a place to retire	62	28	89	70%ile	above the norm
The overall quality of life in Lynchburg	61	115	153	25%ile	below the norm

Figure 2a: Characteristics of the Community: General and Opportunities

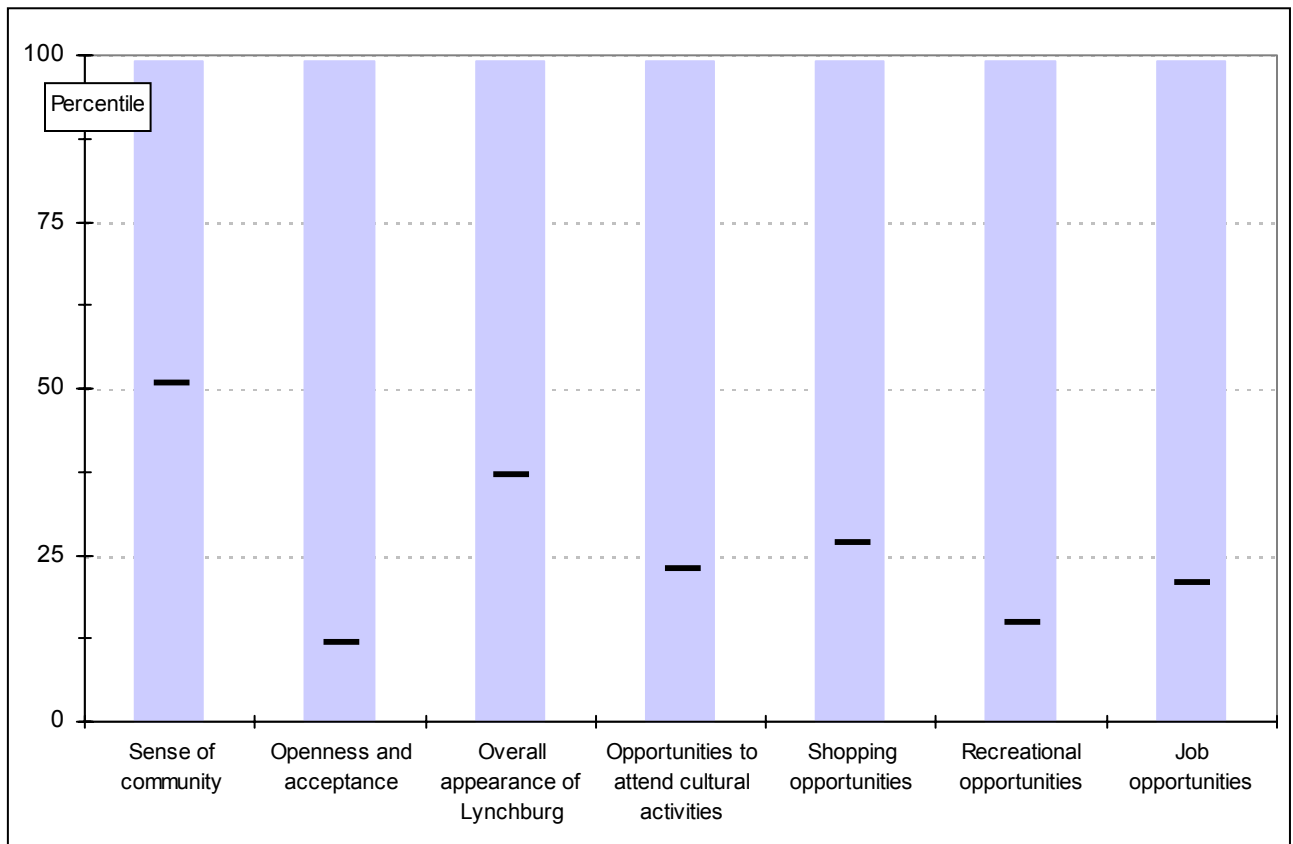


Figure 2b: Characteristics of the Community: General and Opportunities

	City of Lynchburg Rating	Rank	Number of Jurisdictions for Comparison	City of Lynchburg Percentile	Comparison of Lynchburg Rating to Norm
Sense of community	54	35	69	51%ile	similar to the norm
Openness and acceptance	45	46	51	12%ile	below the norm
Overall appearance of Lynchburg	55	64	100	37%ile	similar to the norm
Opportunities to attend cultural activities	45	61	78	23%ile	below the norm
Shopping opportunities	47	58	78	27%ile	below the norm
Recreational opportunities	43	83	97	15%ile	below the norm
Job opportunities	28	94	118	21%ile	below the norm

Figure 3a: Characteristics of the Community: Access and Mobility

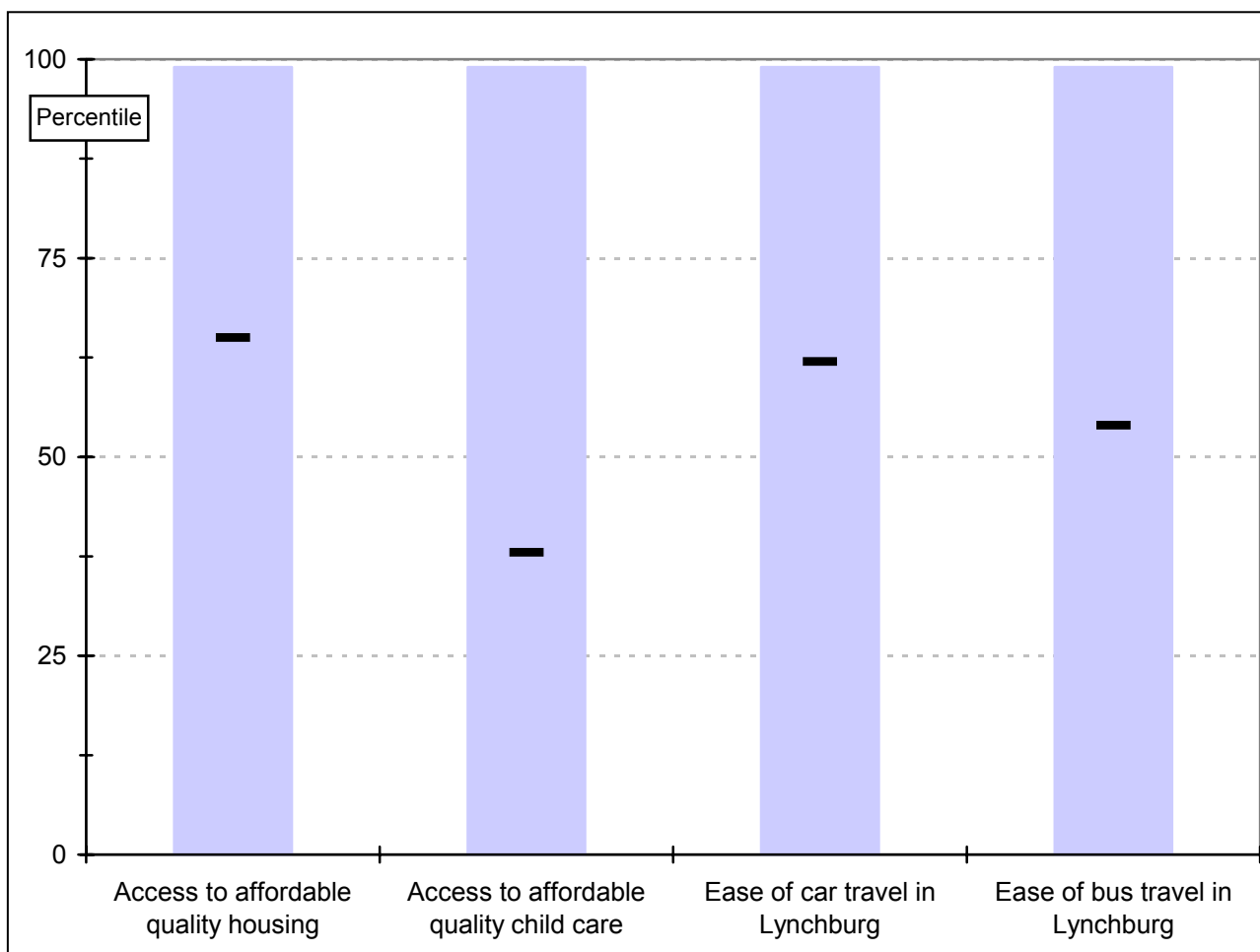


Figure 3b: Characteristics of the Community: Access and Mobility

	City of Lynchburg Rating	Rank	Number of Jurisdictions for Comparison	City of Lynchburg Percentile	Comparison of Lynchburg Rating to Norm
Access to affordable quality housing	50	40	113	65%ile	similar to the norm
Access to affordable quality child care	44	34	53	38%ile	below the norm
Ease of car travel in Lynchburg	54	31	79	62%ile	similar to the norm
Ease of bus travel in Lynchburg	44	17	35	54%ile	similar to the norm

Figure 4a: Ratings of Safety from Various Problems

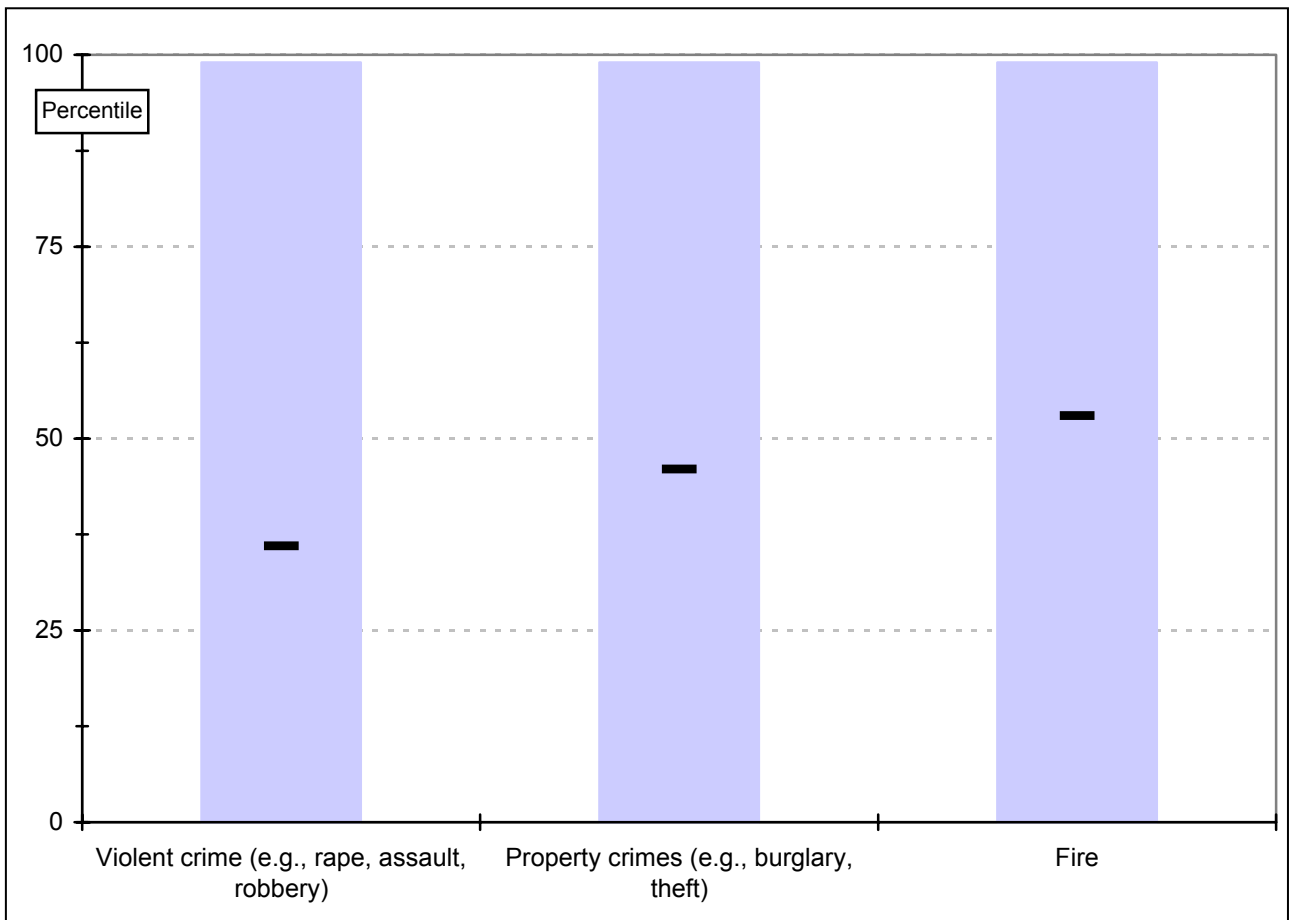


Figure 4b: Ratings of Safety From Various Problems

	City of Lynchburg Rating	Rank	Number of Jurisdictions for Comparison	City of Lynchburg Percentile	Comparison of Lynchburg Rating to Norm
Violent crime (e.g., rape, assault, robbery)	63	47	72	36%ile	similar to the norm
Property crimes (e.g., burglary, theft)	60	40	72	46%ile	similar to the norm
Fire	73	34	70	53%ile	similar to the norm

Figure 5a: Ratings of Safety in Various Areas

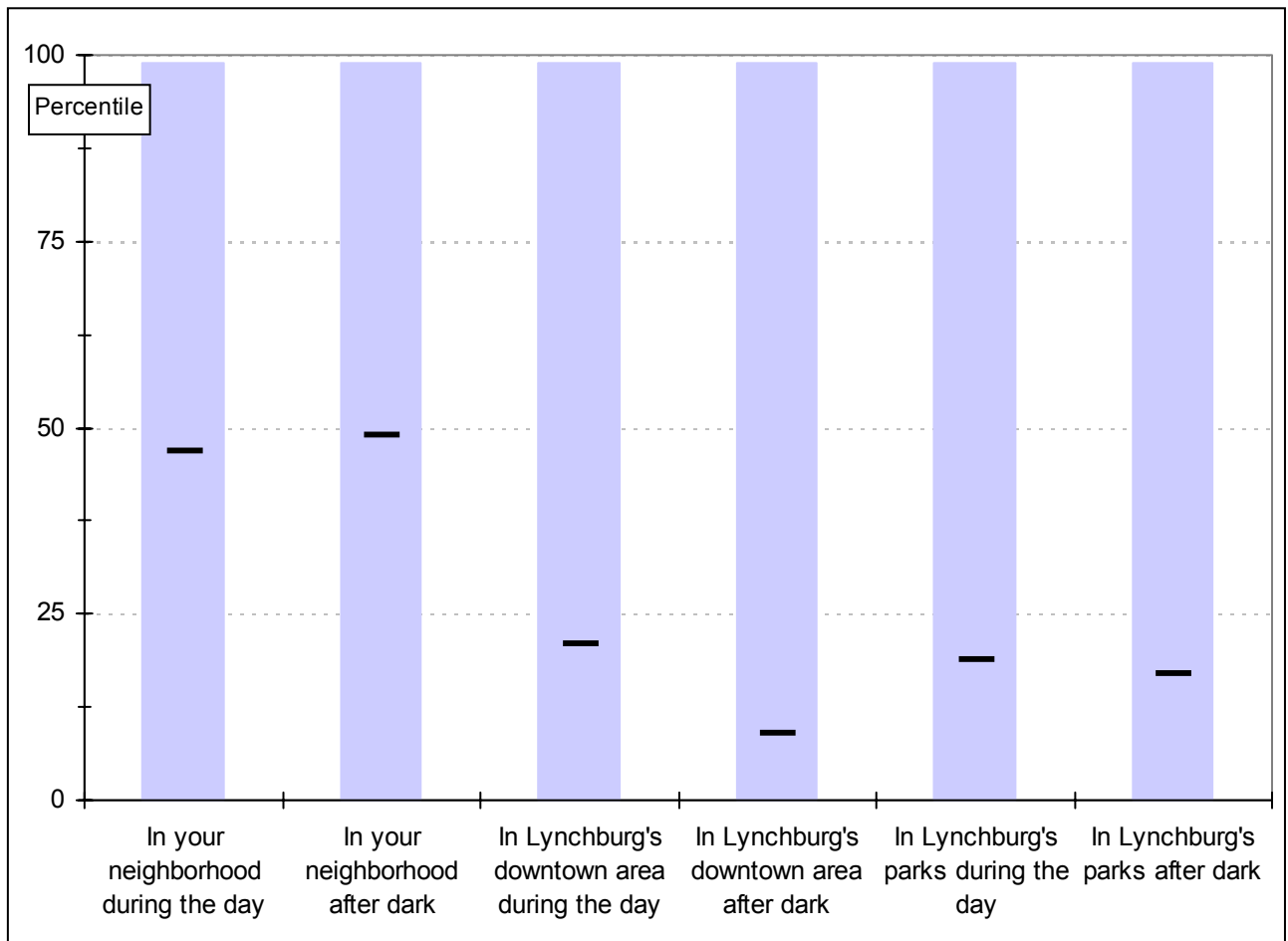


Figure 5b: Ratings of Safety in Various Areas

	City of Lynchburg Rating	Rank	Number of Jurisdictions for Comparison	City of Lynchburg Percentile	Comparison of Lynchburg Rating to Norm
In your neighborhood during the day	89	43	79	47%ile	similar to the norm
In your neighborhood after dark	73	85	164	49%ile	similar to the norm
In Lynchburg's downtown area during the day	74	57	71	21%ile	below the norm
In Lynchburg's downtown area after dark	38	88	96	9%ile	below the norm
In Lynchburg's parks during the day	74	60	73	19%ile	below the norm
In Lynchburg's parks after dark	32	60	71	17%ile	below the norm

Figure 6a: Quality of Public Safety Services

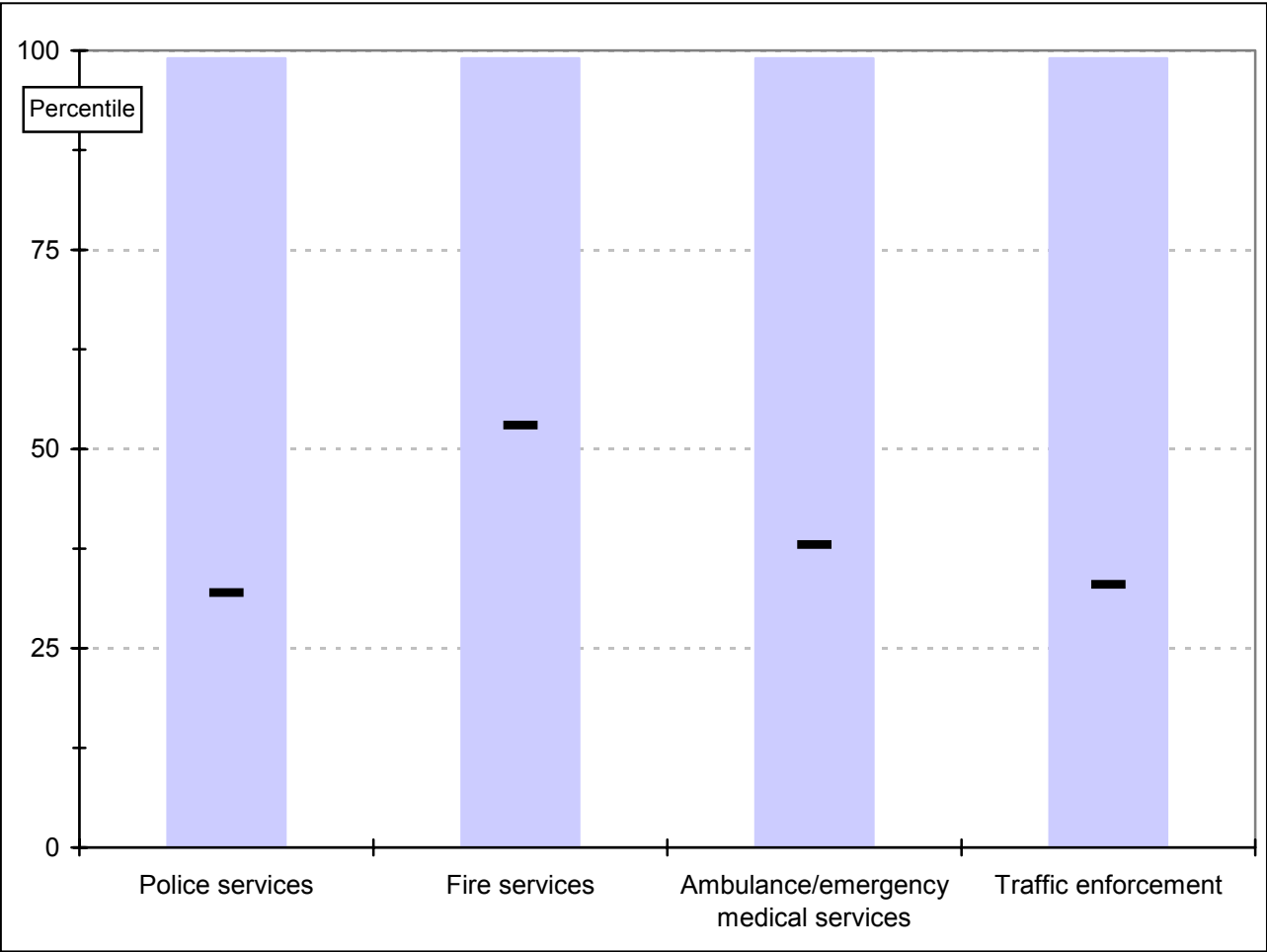


Figure 6b: Quality of Public Safety Services					
	City of Lynchburg Rating	Rank	Number of Jurisdictions for Comparison	City of Lynchburg Percentile	Comparison of Lynchburg Rating to Norm
Police services	63	209	306	32%ile	similar to the norm
Fire services	77	111	235	53%ile	similar to the norm
Ambulance/emergency medical services	73	99	157	38%ile	similar to the norm
Traffic enforcement	54	93	137	33%ile	similar to the norm

Figure 7a: Quality of Transportation Services

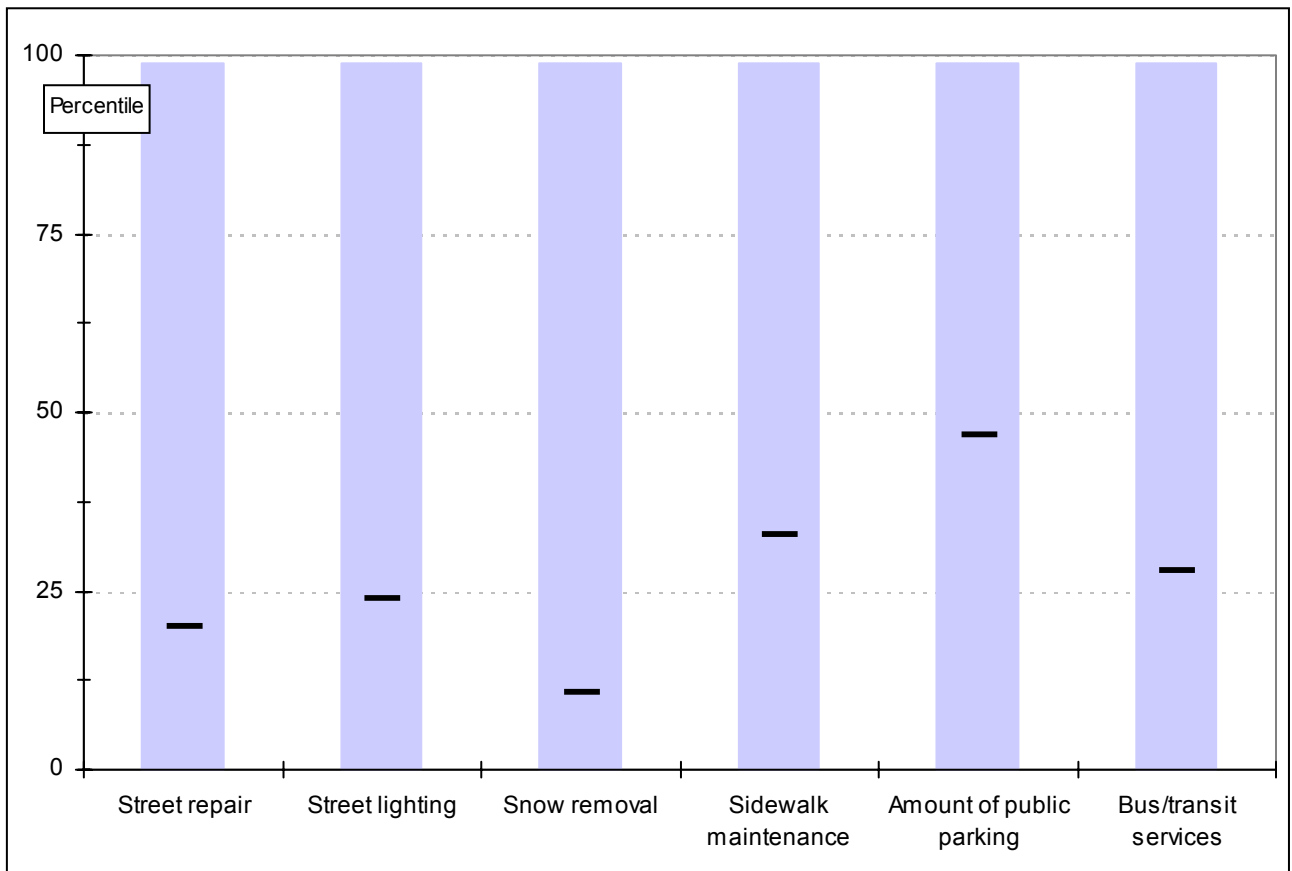
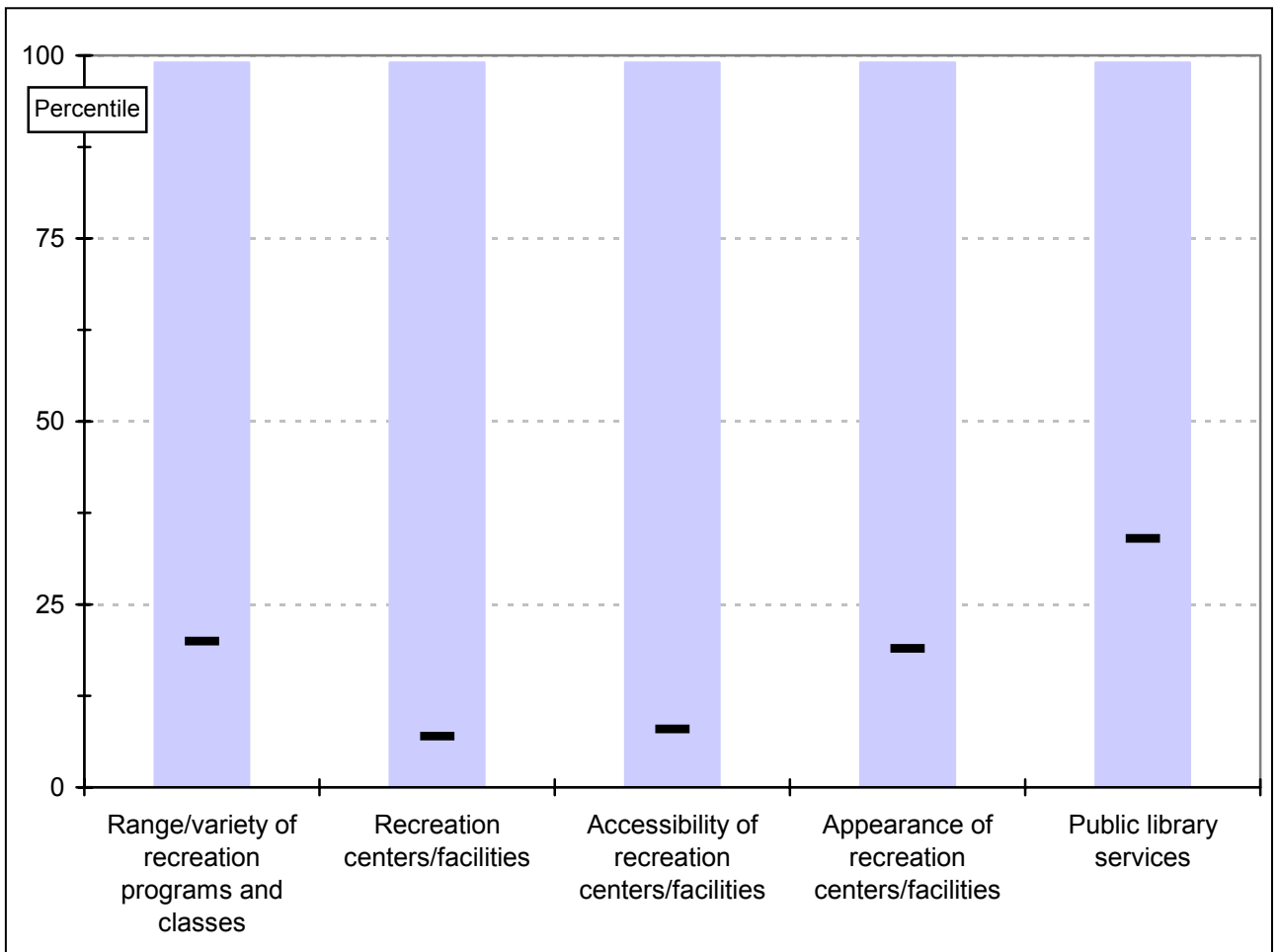


Figure 7b: Quality of Transportation Services

	City of Lynchburg Rating	Rank	Number of Jurisdictions for Comparison	City of Lynchburg Percentile	Comparison of Lynchburg Rating to Norm
Street repair	38	194	240	20%ile	below the norm
Street lighting	48	106	138	24%ile	below the norm
Snow removal	47	110	122	11%ile	below the norm
Sidewalk maintenance	44	60	88	33%ile	below the norm
Amount of public parking	39	24	43	47%ile	similar to the norm
Bus/transit services	47	67	92	28%ile	below the norm

Figure 8a: Quality of Leisure Services



	City of Lynchburg Rating	Rank	Number of Jurisdictions for Comparison	City of Lynchburg Percentile	Comparison of Lynchburg Rating to Norm
Range/variety of recreation programs and classes	51	36	44	20%ile	below the norm
Recreation centers/facilities	47	100	107	7%ile	below the norm
Accessibility of recreation centers/facilities	49	25	26	8%ile	below the norm
Appearance of recreation centers/facilities	52	30	36	19%ile	below the norm
Public library services	68	131	197	34%ile	similar to the norm

Figure 9a: Quality of Utility Services

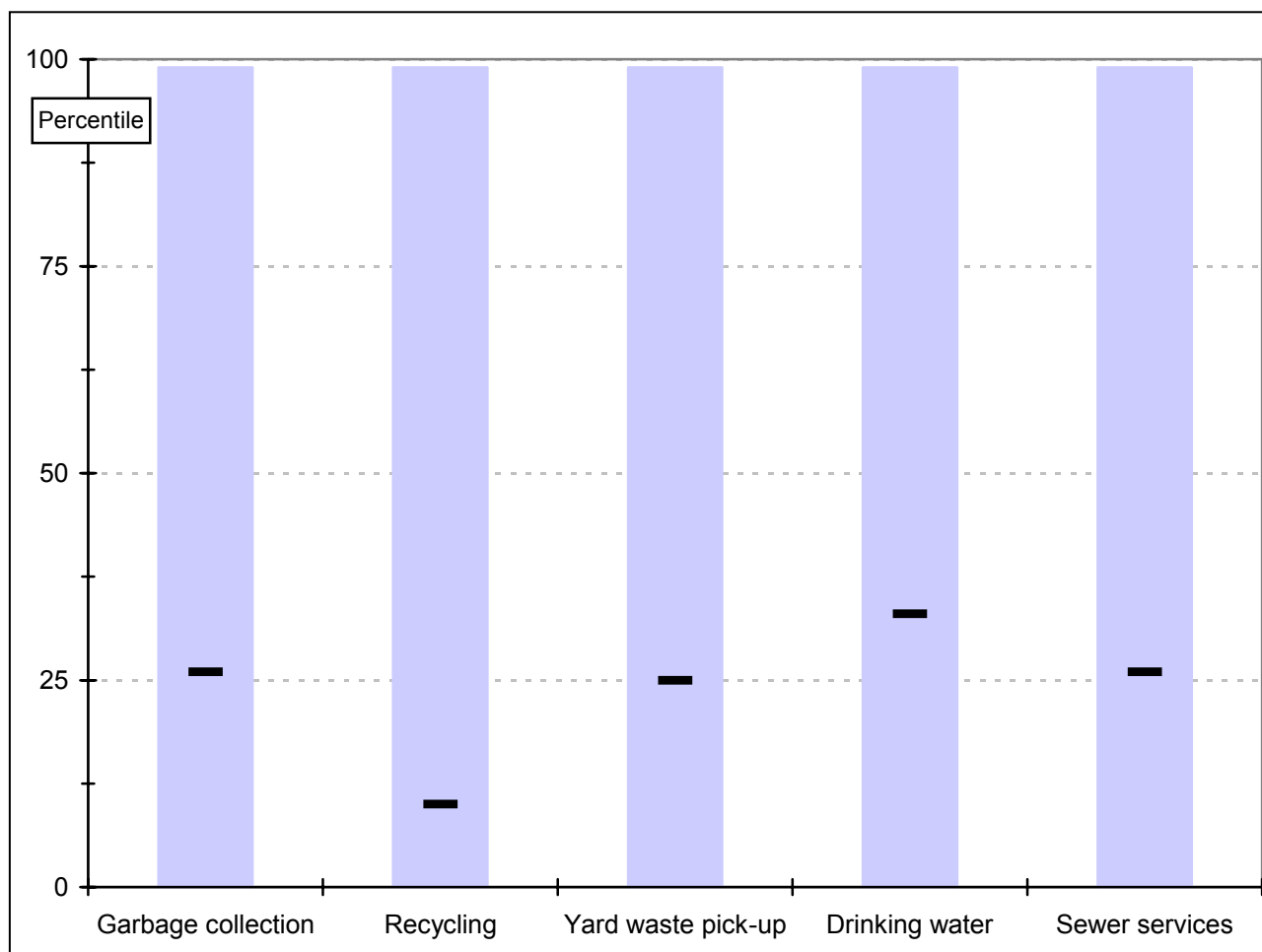


Figure 9b: Quality of Utility Services

	City of Lynchburg Rating	Rank	Number of Jurisdictions for Comparison	City of Lynchburg Percentile	Comparison of Lynchburg Rating to Norm
Garbage collection	66	146	195	26%ile	similar to the norm
Recycling	54	134	147	10%ile	below the norm
Yard waste pick-up	57	45	59	25%ile	below the norm
Drinking water	56	81	119	33%ile	similar to the norm
Sewer services	56	79	105	26%ile	below the norm

Figure 10a: Quality of Planning and Code Enforcement Services

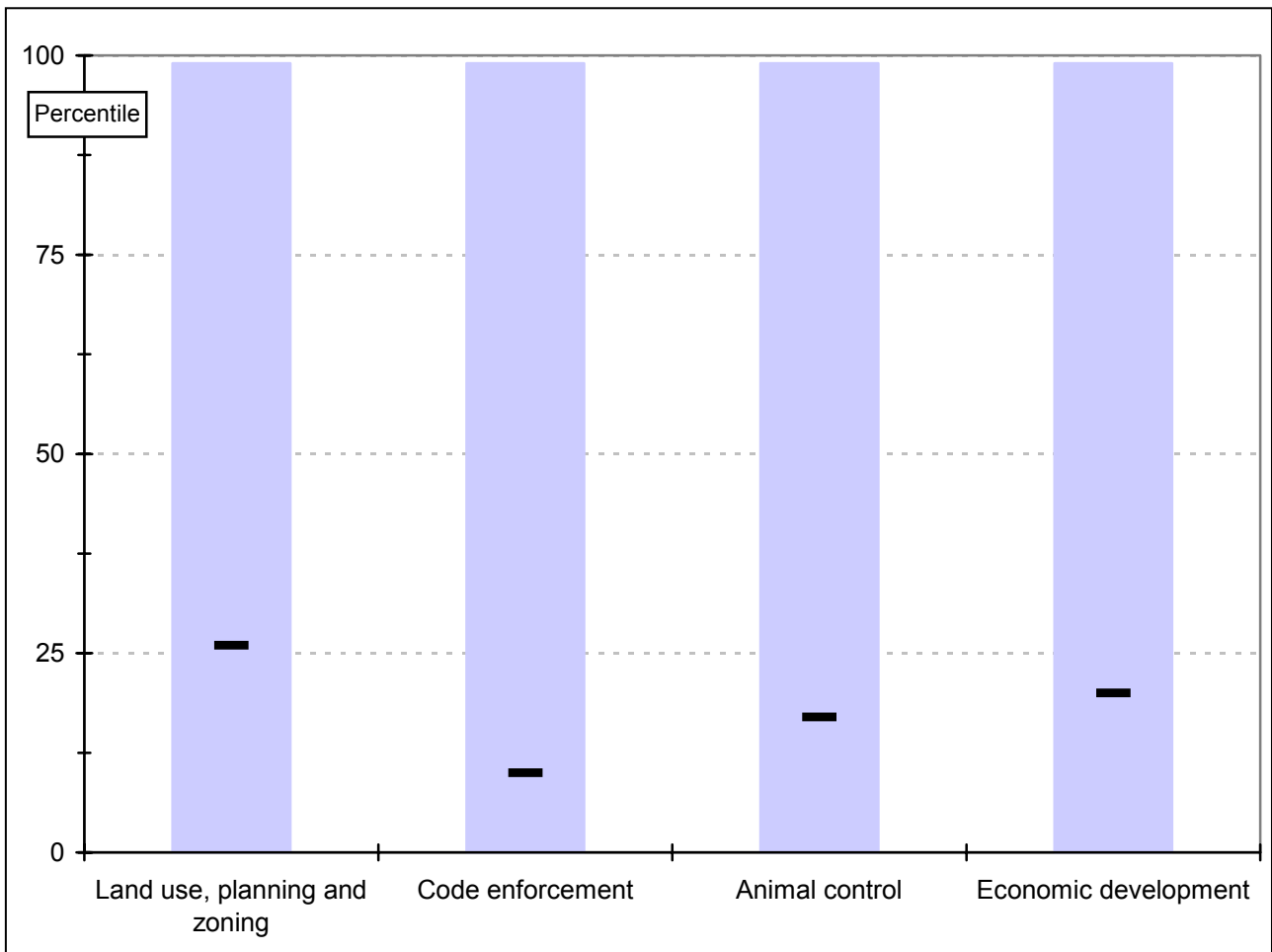


Figure 10b: Quality of Planning and Code Enforcement Services

	City of Lynchburg Rating	Rank	Number of Jurisdictions for Comparison	City of Lynchburg Percentile	Comparison of Lynchburg Rating to Norm
Land use, planning and zoning	37	71	95	26%ile	below the norm
Code enforcement	32	142	156	10%ile	below the norm
Animal control	47	106	127	17%ile	below the norm
Economic development	39	65	80	20%ile	below the norm

Figure 11a: Quality of Services to Special Populations and Other Services

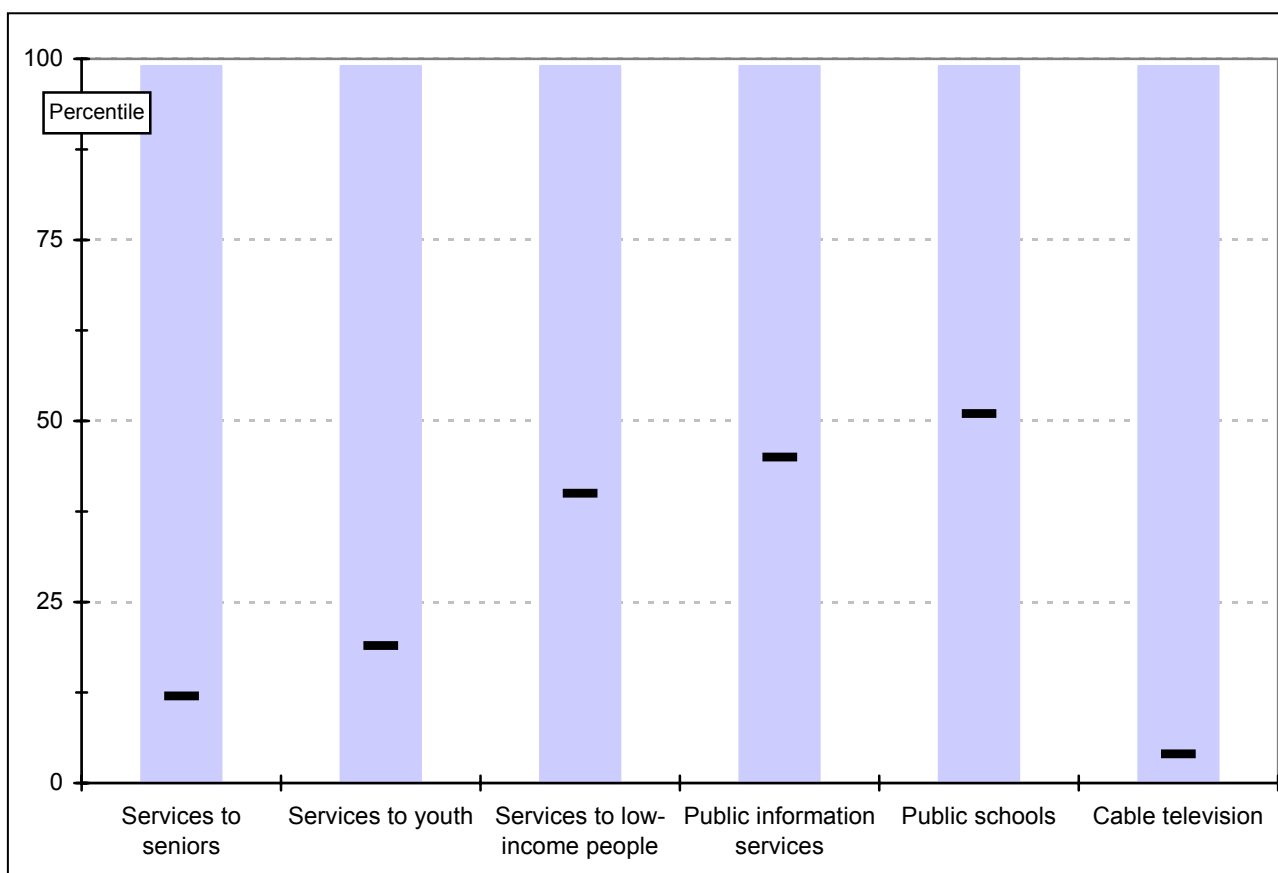


Figure 11b: Quality of Services to Special Populations and Other Services

	City of Lynchburg Rating	Rank	Number of Jurisdictions for Comparison	City of Lynchburg Percentile	Comparison of Lynchburg Rating to Norm
Services to seniors	47	105	118	12%ile	below the norm
Services to youth	40	85	104	19%ile	below the norm
Services to low-income people	40	31	50	40%ile	similar to the norm
Public information services	56	60	107	45%ile	similar to the norm
Public schools	56	77	156	51%ile	similar to the norm
Cable television	28	49	50	4%ile	below the norm

Figure 12a: Overall Quality of Services

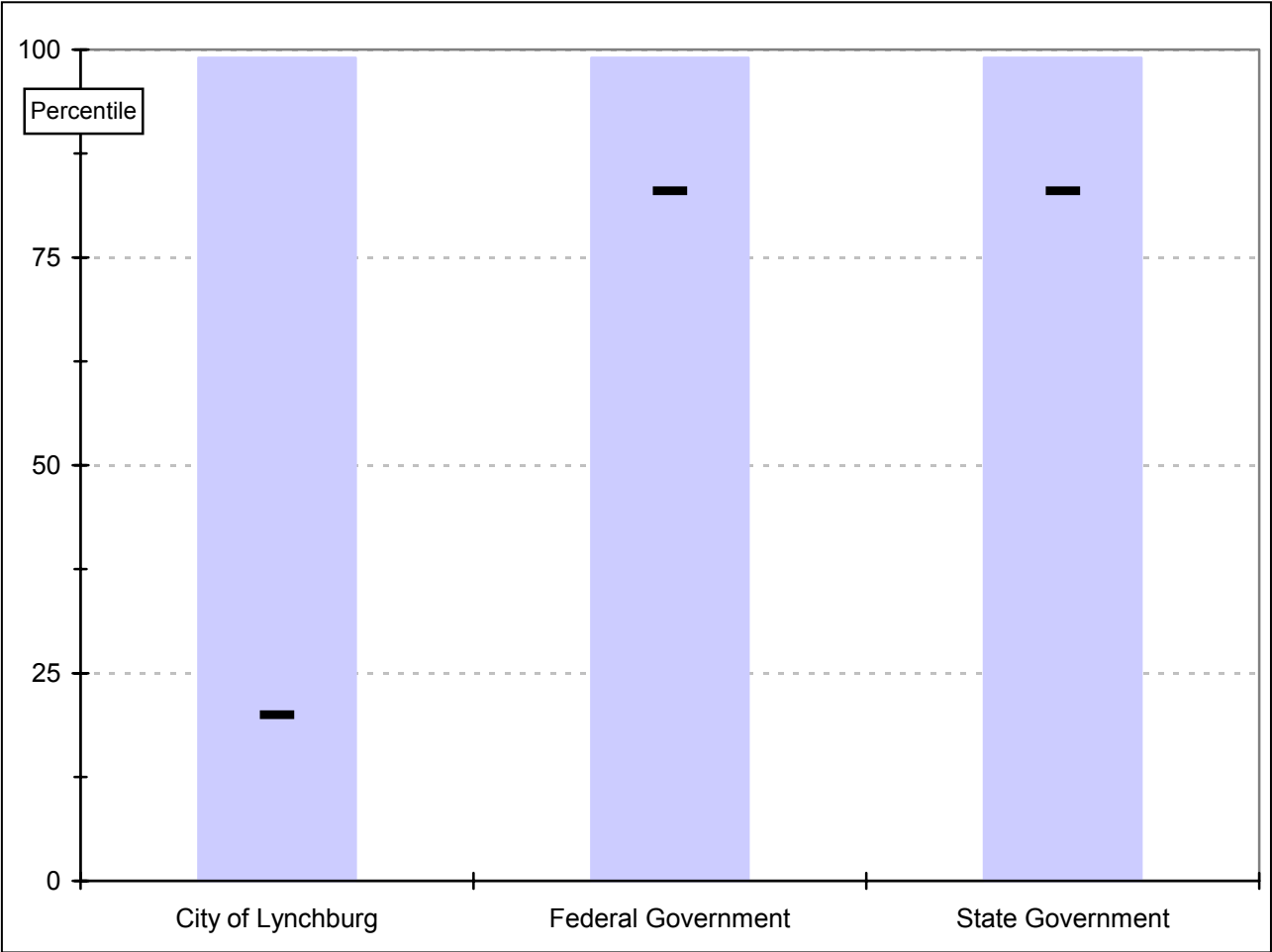


Figure 12b: Overall Quality of Services					
	City of Lynchburg Rating	Rank	Number of Jurisdictions for Comparison	City of Lynchburg Percentile	Comparison of Lynchburg Rating to Norm
Services provided by the City of Lynchburg	54	140	174	20%ile	below the norm
Services provided by the Federal Government	49	12	63	83%ile	similar to the norm
Services provided by the State Government	49	12	63	83%ile	similar to the norm

Figure 13a: Ratings of Contact with City Employees

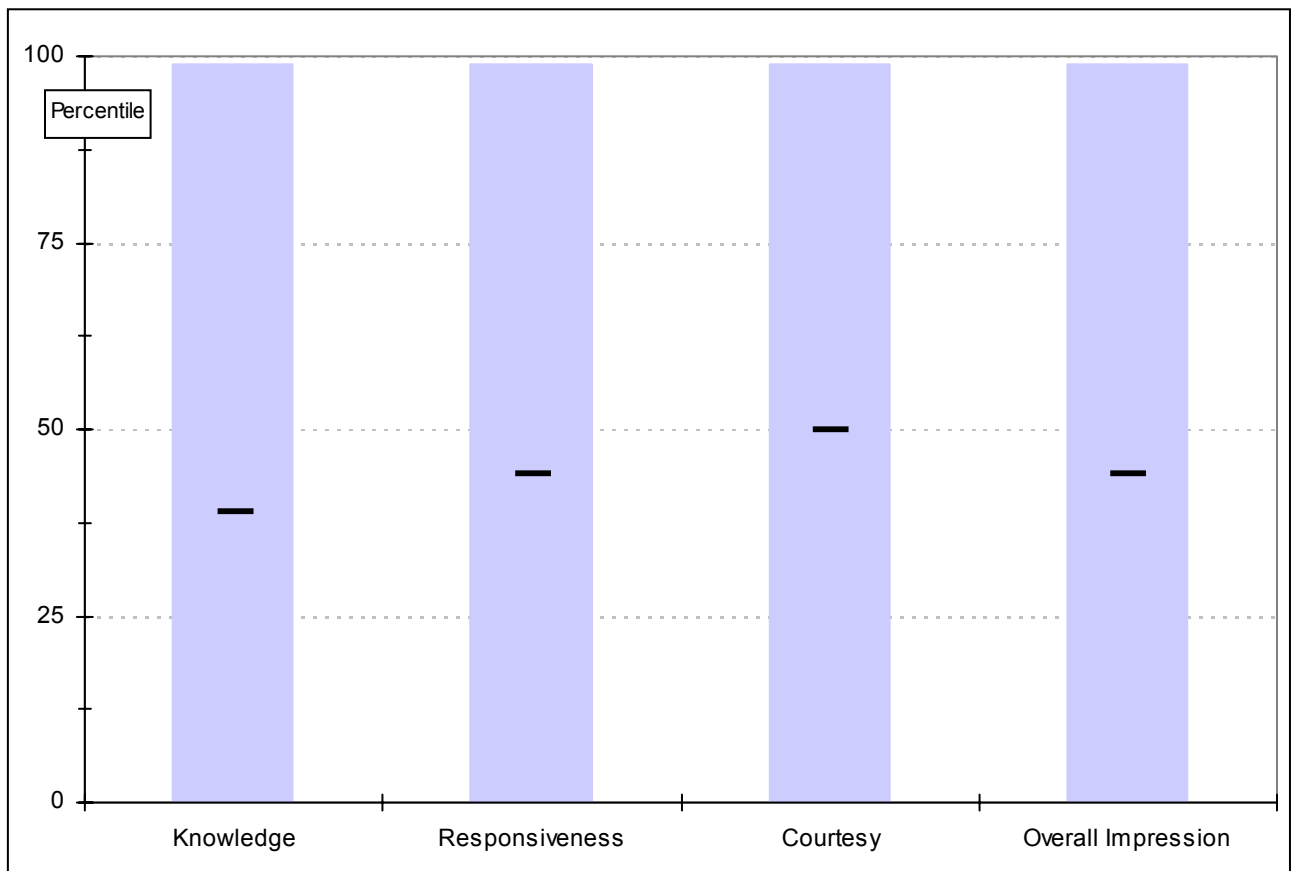


Figure 13b: Ratings of Contact with the City Employees

	City of Lynchburg Rating	Rank	Number of Jurisdictions for Comparison	City of Lynchburg Percentile	Comparison of Lynchburg Rating to Norm
Knowledge	68	63	102	39%ile	similar to the norm
Responsiveness	65	64	112	44%ile	similar to the norm
Courtesy	69	40	78	50%ile	similar to the norm
Overall Impression	66	76	133	44%ile	similar to the norm

Figure 14a: Ratings of Public Trust

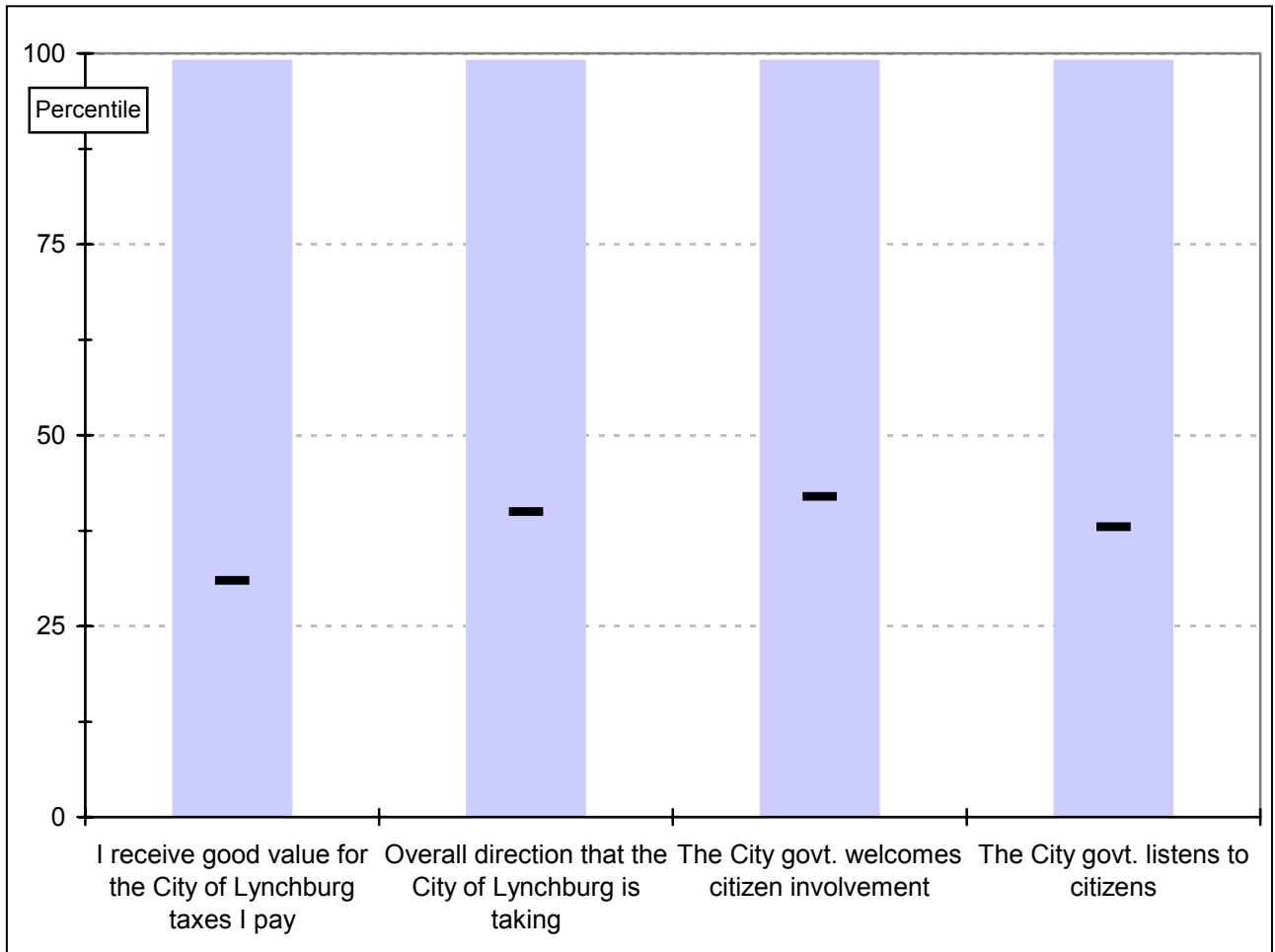


Figure 14b: Ratings of Public Trust

	City of Lynchburg Rating	Rank	Number of Jurisdictions for Comparison	City of Lynchburg Percentile	Comparison of Lynchburg Rating to Norm
I receive good value for the City of Lynchburg taxes I pay	56	25	35	31%ile	similar to the norm
Overall direction that the City of Lynchburg is taking	57	56	92	40%ile	similar to the norm
The City govt. welcomes citizen involvement	62	46	78	42%ile	similar to the norm
The City govt. listens to citizens	52	46	73	38%ile	similar to the norm

APPENDIX I: LIST OF JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED IN NORMATIVE COMPARISONS

Jurisdiction Name	State	2000 Population
Homer	AK	3,946
Auburn	AL	42,987
Dothan	AL	57,737
Huntsville	AL	158,216
Siloam Springs	AR	10,000
Hot Springs	AR	35,613
Fayetteville	AR	58,047
Little Rock	AR	183,133
Safford	AZ	9,232
Sedona	AZ	10,192
Yuma	AZ	77,515
Gilbert	AZ	109,697
Tempe	AZ	158,625
Chandler	AZ	176,581
Scottsdale	AZ	202,705
Mesa	AZ	396,375
Tucson	AZ	486,699
Phoenix	AZ	1,321,045
Morro Bay	CA	10,350
Los Alamitos	CA	11,536
Solana Beach	CA	12,979
Hercules	CA	19,488
El Cerrito	CA	23,171
Coronado	CA	24,100
Ridgecrest	CA	24,927
Los Gatos	CA	28,592
Monterey	CA	29,674
Menlo Park	CA	30,785
Manhattan Beach	CA	33,852
Claremont	CA	33,998
Yuba City	CA	36,758
Lompoc	CA	41,103
Gilroy	CA	41,464
Palm Springs	CA	42,807
Highland	CA	44,605
San Ramon	CA	44,722
Cypress	CA	46,229

Jurisdiction Name	State	2000 Population
Novato	CA	47,630
Poway	CA	48,044
San Clemente	CA	49,936
Arcadia	CA	53,054
Rosemead	CA	53,505
Encinitas	CA	54,014
San Rafael	CA	56,063
Lodi	CA	56,999
Temecula	CA	57,716
Palo Alto	CA	58,598
Laguna Niguel	CA	61,891
Pico Rivera	CA	63,428
Pleasanton	CA	63,654
Walnut Creek	CA	64,296
Chino	CA	67,168
Mountain View	CA	70,708
Livermore	CA	73,345
Redwood City	CA	75,402
Lakewood	CA	79,345
Redding	CA	80,865
Santa Monica	CA	84,084
Alhambra	CA	85,804
Antioch	CA	90,532
Visalia	CA	91,565
San Mateo	CA	92,482
El Cajon	CA	94,869
South Gate	CA	96,375
Santa Clara	CA	102,361
Berkeley	CA	102,743
Daly City	CA	103,621
Simi Valley	CA	111,351
Thousand Oaks	CA	117,005
Concord	CA	121,780
Sunnyvale	CA	131,760
Pasadena	CA	133,936
Torrance	CA	137,946
Irvine	CA	143,072
Santa Rosa	CA	147,595
Pomona	CA	149,473
Santa Clarita	CA	151,088
Oceanside	CA	161,029
Garden Grove	CA	165,196
Oxnard	CA	170,358

Report of Normative Comparisons

Jurisdiction Name	State	2000 Population
Modesto	CA	188,856
Fremont	CA	203,413
Bakersfield	CA	247,057
San Luis Obispo County	CA	247,900
Riverside	CA	255,166
Sacramento	CA	407,018
Long Beach	CA	461,522
San Francisco	CA	776,733
San Jose	CA	894,943
San Diego	CA	1,223,400
Sacramento County	CA	1,223,499
Louisville	CO	18,937
Castle Rock	CO	20,224
Parker	CO	23,558
Northglenn	CO	31,575
Englewood	CO	31,727
Broomfield	CO	38,272
Littleton	CO	40,340
Loveland	CO	50,608
Longmont	CO	71,093
Lafayette	CO	76,930
Thornton	CO	82,384
Boulder	CO	94,673
Westminster	CO	100,940
Arvada	CO	102,153
Fort Collins	CO	118,652
Lakewood	CO	144,126
Douglas County	CO	175,766
Boulder County	CO	291,288
Greeley	CO	360,890
Jefferson County	CO	527,056
Denver (City and County)	CO	554,636
New London	CT	25,671
Wethersfield(u)	CT	26,271
Vernon	CT	28,063
Windsor	CT	28,237
Manchester	CT	54,740
West Hartford(u)	CT	63,589
Hartford	CT	121,578
Newark	DE	28,547
Gulfport	FL	12,527
Ocoee	FL	24,391
Cooper City	FL	27,939

Jurisdiction Name	State	2000 Population
Palm Coast	FL	32,732
Walton County	FL	40,601
Alamonte	FL	41,200
Pinellas Park	FL	45,658
Port Orange	FL	45,823
Kissimmee	FL	47,814
Bradenton	FL	49,504
Tamarac	FL	55,588
Delray Beach	FL	60,020
Deerfield Beach	FL	64,583
Miramar	FL	72,739
Boca Raton	FL	74,764
Palm Bay	FL	79,413
Port St. Lucie	FL	88,769
Gainesville	FL	95,447
Cape Coral	FL	102,286
Coral Springs	FL	117,549
Hollywood	FL	139,357
Tallahassee	FL	150,624
Fort Lauderdale	FL	152,397
Orlando	FL	185,951
St. Petersburg	FL	248,232
Collier County	FL	251,377
Lee County	FL	454,918
Jacksonville	FL	735,617
Orange County	FL	896,344
Palm Beach County	FL	1,131,184
Broward County	FL	1,623,018
Miami-Dade County	FL	2,253,362
Cartersville	GA	15,925
Milledgeville	GA	18,757
Douglas County	GA	92,174
Macon	GA	97,255
Savannah	GA	131,510
Columbus	GA	185,781
Atlanta	GA	416,474
Fort Madison	IA	10,715
Fort Dodge	IA	25,136
Marshalltown	IA	26,009
Ankeny	IA	27,117
Ames	IA	50,731
Cedar Rapids	IA	120,758
Lewiston	ID	30,904

Jurisdiction Name	State	2000 Population
Twin Falls	ID	34,469
Idaho Falls	ID	50,730
Riverside	IL	8,895
Homewood	IL	19,543
Wilmette	IL	27,651
St. Charles	IL	27,896
Highland Park	IL	31,365
Northbrook	IL	33,435
Addison Village	IL	35,914
Urbana	IL	36,395
Streamwood	IL	36,407
Park Ridge	IL	37,775
Elmhurst	IL	42,762
Normal	IL	45,386
Downers Grove	IL	48,724
Village of Oak Park	IL	52,524
Mount Prospect Village	IL	56,265
Skokie	IL	63,348
Bloomington	IL	64,808
Palatine	IL	65,479
Evanston	IL	74,239
Decatur	IL	81,860
Peoria	IL	112,936
Marion County	IN	31,320
Gary	IN	102,746
Fort Wayne	IN	205,727
Gardner	KS	9,396
Shawnee	KS	47,996
Lawrence	KS	80,098
Kansas City	KS	146,866
Overland Park	KS	149,080
Wichita	KS	344,284
Ashland	KY	21,981
Bowling Green	KY	49,296
Lexington	KY	260,512
Brookline(u)	MA	57,107
Worcester	MA	172,648
Boston	MA	589,141
Greenbelt	MD	21,456
Baltimore	MD	651,154
Delhi Township	MI	22,569
Port Huron	MI	32,338
Meridian Charter Township	MI	38,987

Report of Normative Comparisons

Jurisdiction Name	State	2000 Population
Muskegon	MI	40,105
Kentwood	MI	45,255
East Lansing	MI	46,525
Novi	MI	47,386
Battle Creek	MI	53,364
Saint Clair Shores	MI	63,096
Rochester Hills	MI	68,825
Wyoming	MI	69,368
Canton(u)	MI	76,366
Farmington Hills	MI	82,111
Ann Arbor	MI	114,024
Lansing	MI	119,128
Grand Rapids	MI	197,800
Detroit	MI	951,270
Fridley	MN	27,449
Mankato	MN	32,427
Roseville	MN	33,690
Richfield	MN	34,439
Blaine	MN	44,942
Minnetonka	MN	51,301
Eagan	MN	63,557
Plymouth	MN	65,894
Bloomington	MN	85,172
Duluth	MN	86,918
Scott County	MN	89,498
St. Paul	MN	287,151
Dakota County	MN	355,904
Kirkwood	MO	27,324
Baldwin	MO	31,283
Saint Peters	MO	51,381
Saint Joseph	MO	73,990
Springfield	MO	151,580
Kansas City	MO	441,545
Pascagoula	MS	26,200
Biloxi	MS	50,644
Great Falls	MT	56,690
Yellowstone County	MT	129,352
Hickory	NC	37,222
Wilson	NC	44,405
Rocky Mount	NC	55,893
Wilmington	NC	90,400
Cary	NC	94,536
Greensboro	NC	223,891

Report of Normative Comparisons

Jurisdiction Name	State	2000 Population
Charlotte	NC	540,828
Grand Forks	ND	49,321
Fargo	ND	90,599
Merrimack	NH	25,119
Dover	NH	26,884
Salem	NH	28,112
Concord	NH	40,687
Medford	NJ	22,253
Teaneck Township	NJ	39,260
Hackensack	NJ	42,677
Taos	NM	4,700
Los Alamos County	NM	18,343
Rio Rancho	NM	51,765
North Las Vegas	NV	115,488
Henderson	NV	175,381
Reno	NV	180,480
Washoe County	NV	339,486
Rye	NY	14,955
Watertown	NY	26,705
Auburn	NY	28,574
Genesee County	NY	60,370
Ontario County	NY	100,224
Rochester	NY	219,773
Ravenna	OH	11,771
Centerville	OH	23,024
Sandusky	OH	27,844
Shaker Heights	OH	29,405
Fairborn	OH	32,052
Westerville	OH	35,318
Huber Heights	OH	38,212
Kettering	OH	57,502
Springfield	OH	65,358
Dayton	OH	166,179
Akron	OH	217,074
Cincinnati	OH	331,285
Columbus	OH	711,470
Oklahoma City	OK	506,132
Yachats	OR	617
Waldport	OR	2,050
Milton-Freewater	OR	6,470
Redmond	OR	13,481
Tualatin	OR	22,791
Lake Oswego	OR	35,278

Report of Normative Comparisons

Jurisdiction Name	State	2000 Population
Albany	OR	40,852
Tigard	OR	41,223
Corvallis	OR	49,322
Springfield	OR	52,864
Gresham	OR	90,205
Eugene	OR	137,893
Jackson County	OR	181,269
Portland	OR	529,121
Multnomah County	OR	660,486
Manheim	PA	4,784
Upper Merion Township	PA	28,863
Mt. Lebanon	PA	33,017
Cheltenham Township	PA	36,875
State College	PA	38,420
Lower Merion Township	PA	59,850
Bethlehem	PA	71,329
Philadelphia	PA	1,517,550
Newport	RI	26,475
Mauldin	SC	15,224
Myrtle Beach	SC	22,759
Rock Hill	SC	49,765
Columbia	SC	116,278
York County	SC	164,614
Aberdeen	SD	24,658
Oak Ridge	TN	27,387
Franklin	TN	41,842
Knoxville	TN	173,890
Memphis	TN	650,100
Mount Pleasant	TX	13,935
Nacogdoches	TX	29,914
Lufkin	TX	32,709
DeSoto	TX	37,646
Grapevine	TX	42,059
Bedford	TX	47,152
Missouri City	TX	52,913
McKinney	TX	54,369
Temple	TX	54,514
Victoria	TX	60,603
Round Rock	TX	61,136
Sugar Land	TX	63,328
College Station	TX	67,890
Lewisville	TX	77,737
Denton	TX	80,537

Jurisdiction Name	State	2000 Population
Odessa	TX	90,943
Carrollton	TX	109,576
Grand Prairie	TX	127,427
Pasadena	TX	141,674
Irving	TX	191,615
Lubbock	TX	199,564
Garland	TX	215,768
Plano	TX	222,030
Fort Worth	TX	534,694
Austin	TX	656,562
San Antonio	TX	1,144,646
Dallas	TX	1,188,580
Bountiful	UT	41,301
Ogden	UT	77,226
West Valley City	UT	108,896
Culpeper	VA	9,664
Goochland	VA	16,863
Blacksburg	VA	39,357
James City County	VA	48,102
Roanoke County	VA	85,778
Stafford County	VA	92,446
Portsmouth	VA	100,565
Hampton	VA	146,437
Richmond	VA	197,790
Chesapeake	VA	199,184
Norfolk	VA	234,403
Prince William County	VA	280,813
Virginia Beach	VA	425,257
Ridgefield	WA	2,147
Marysville	WA	12,268
Walla Walla	WA	29,686
University Place(u)	WA	29,933
Lynnwood	WA	33,847
Richland	WA	38,708
Olympia	WA	42,514
Redmond	WA	45,256
Renton	WA	50,052
Shoreline	WA	53,025
Yakima	WA	71,845
Bellevue	WA	109,569
Vancouver	WA	143,560
Tacoma	WA	193,556
Spokane	WA	195,629

Jurisdiction Name	State	2000 Population
Seattle	WA	563,374
Milton	WI	5,200
Ripon	WI	6,828
Platteville	WI	9,989
Grafton	WI	10,312
Marshfield	WI	18,800
Wausau	WI	38,426
Janesville	WI	59,498
Eau Claire	WI	61,704
Appleton	WI	70,087
Kenosha	WI	90,352
Winnebago County	WI	156,763
Madison	WI	208,054
Morgantown	WV	26,809
Laramie	WY	27,204
Casper	WY	49,644

APPENDIX II: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CITIZEN SURVEY DATABASE

Q: What is in the citizen survey database?

A: National Research Center's database includes the results from citizen surveys conducted in over 300 jurisdictions in the United States. These are public opinion polls answered by more than 250,000 residents around the country. We have recorded, analyzed and stored responses to over 6,000 survey questions dealing with resident perceptions about the quality of community life and public trust and residents' report of their use of public facilities. Respondents to these surveys are intended to represent over 40 million Americans.

Q: What kinds of questions are included?

A: Residents' ratings of the quality of virtually every kind of local government service are included – from police, fire and trash haul to animal control, planning and cemeteries. Many dimensions of quality of life are included such as feeling of safety and opportunities for dining, recreation and shopping as well as ratings of the overall quality of community life and community as a place to raise children and retire.

Q: What is so unique about National Research Center's Citizen Survey database?

A: It is the only database of its size that contains the people's perceptions about government service delivery and quality of life. For example, others use government statistics about crime to deduce the quality of police services or speed of pot hole repair to draw conclusions about the quality of street maintenance. Only National Research Center's database adds the opinion of service recipients themselves to the service quality equation. We believe that conclusions about service or community quality are made prematurely if opinions of the community's residents themselves are missing.

Q: What is the database used for?

A: Benchmarking. Our clients use the comparative information in the database to help interpret their own citizen survey results, to create or revise community plans, to evaluate the success of policy or budget decisions, to measure local government performance. We don't know what is small or tall without comparing. Taking the pulse of the community has little meaning without knowing what pulse rate is too high and what is too low. So many surveys of service satisfaction turn up at least "good" citizen evaluations that we need to know how others rate their services to understand if "good" is good enough. Furthermore, in the absence of national or peer community comparisons, a jurisdiction is left with comparing its fire protection rating to its street maintenance rating. That comparison is unfair. Streets always lose to fire. We need to ask more important and harder questions. We need to know how our residents' ratings of fire service compare to opinions about fire service in other communities.

Report of Normative Comparisons

The National CITIZEN SURVEY™

Q: So what if we find that our public opinions are better or – for that matter – worse than opinions in other communities? What does it mean?

A: A police department that provides the fastest and most efficient service—one that closes most of its cases, solves most of its crimes and keeps the crime rate low—still has a problem to fix if its clients believe services are not very good compared to ratings received by objectively “worse” departments.

National Research Center’s database can help that police department – or any city department – to understand how well citizens think it is doing. Without the comparative data from National Research Center’s database, it would be like bowling in a tournament without knowing what the other teams are scoring. We recommend that citizen opinion be used in conjunction with other sources of data to help managers know how to respond to comparative results.

Q: Aren’t comparisons of questions from different surveys like comparing apples and oranges?

A: It is true that you can’t simply take a given result from one survey and compare it to the result from a different survey. National Research Center, Inc. principals have pioneered and reported their methods for converting all survey responses to the same scale. Because scales responses will differ among types of survey questions, National Research Center, Inc. statisticians have developed statistical algorithms, which adjust question results based on many characteristics of the question, its scale and the survey methods. All results are then converted to the PTM (percent to maximum) scale with a minimum score of 0 (equaling the lowest possible rating) to a maximum score of 100 (equaling the highest possible rating). We then can provide a norm that not only controls for question differences, but also controls for differences in types of survey methods. This way we put all questions on the same scale and a norm can be offered for communities of given sizes or in various regions.

Q: How can managers trust the comparability of results?

A: Principals of National Research Center, Inc. have submitted their work to peer reviewed scholarly journals where its publication fully describes the rigor of our methods and the quality of our findings. We have published articles in *Public Administration Review*, *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* and *Governing*, and we wrote a book, *Citizen Surveys: How to do them, how to use them, what they mean*, that describes in detail how survey responses can be adjusted to provide fair comparisons for ratings among many jurisdictions. Our work on calculating national norms for resident opinions about service delivery and quality of life won the Samuel C. May award for research excellence from the Western Governmental Research Association.